American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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ECONOMY OF PASTURES—The question has often been mooted and discussed, whether it be better to depasture stock, or soil them? that is, whether it be more economical to let them run on the meadows and gather their own food, or keep them up through the grass season, and cut and carry the grass to them; but as yet the old custom of depasturing prevails, though every one who has made the experiment of soiling, bears testimony to its superiority on the score of the economy of provender, as well as manure. In England, where there has been much experience, the difference in favor of the last system of feeding, is so apparent, that but very few attempt to controvert the claims which are there put forth in behalf of its advantages. To be sure, labor, a great essential, is in that country much cheaper than here, but as half the labor of a hand would be competent to cut a sufficient quantity of clover for, and to fodder 20 head of cattle, that should not be permitted to operate to the non-adoption of the plan, as the cost would not be any thing in comparison with the value of the extra quantity of manure which would be made under a well devised and properly executed system of soiling, over and above that which enures from depasturing. Even if it took the same quantity of land to support cattle under the former system, which it does not, as we will presently show, still the great saving in manure alone should be of sufficient moment to influence the judgment in behalf of the latter.

Let us see how the two systems compare:

In grazing, an acre of *good* grass is considered necessary to the support of each head of stock; of *ordinary* grass one and a half, or two acres are not more than enough.

In England, where the soiling system has been very generally adopted, and carried on with care, according to Mr. Curwen's experience, some years since, three acres of grass cut and carried, supplied thirty milch cows, with 28 lbs. each, daily, during a period of 200 days. And this gentleman observes, that to have supplied a similar number of cows, with a like quantity for the same period, would in the usual way of management, have required 75 acres of land for its production. And to have grazed such a number of cows at liberty that length of time, must, it is obvious, have taken a very considerable number of acres. Again he says:

"This vast produce from so small a piece of land, may at first appear very problematical; but experience and good management will soon convince the dairyman that he may realize the advantage, great as it may appear. To enable the meadow to support this exhaustion from the scythe, it should be cleared at the end of every autumn, from all kinds of weeds and rubbish, and fresh grass-seeds of the best kinds, cast upon the bare places. A coat of good rotten manure, or ashes, should then be allowed, consisting of all that can be collected from the household, or procured elsewhere, mixed up and augmented with virgin earth."

If we admit that the number of acres assumed by Mr. Curwen, three and a half to each cow, be too great, and take one, the minimum quantity named by us, as the proper one, then there will still be a saving of 27 acres of grass by the soiling over the depasturing system. And if we reserve this grass to be cut for hay, it will give a sufficient quantity to carry the cows through the winter, or foddering season; so that, to this amount there will be a clear gain. Then let us add the immense quantity of manure, which will be accumulated in the soiling yard, and we do not hesitate a moment in coming to an opinion as to the relative merits of the two plans of feeding stock; for all will admit, that summer made manure is very far better than that made in winter, as also that the most of the droppings in pastures is lost, by means of evaporation and rains, to all the available purposes of the farm, and no one will contend, that the cost of the price of half the labor of one hand, and that of a horse and cart during the time, should be considered to be of more value than the savings we have pointed out. Suppose that, in addition to the accumulation of manure from the droppings of the cattle, the yard be covered some 9 or 12 inches deep with mould or other earth from the woods, or head lands, to act as absorbents of the cattle's stale—we say, suppose this be done, and we will venture the assertion, that every square foot of such mould or earth, would be so saturated with the urine of the cows as to be equally as valuable as their droppings. Thus then, in whatever light we may consider the subject, the advantages in favor of soiling are apparent to the judgment.

It may be urged against the soiling system that it would not afford the requisite exercise to the stock. We are free to admit that exercise, to a certain extent, is necessary to the health of the brute creature, but at the same time we are as free to maintain, that all that is indispensably necessary to ensure health and comfort, may be obtained in a yard of a fourth of an acre in extent, and we doubt much if regularly fed and watered therein at stated hours through the day, and salted semi-weekly, whether they would not maintain as much physical vigor thus confined, as they would roaming at large in a pasture of many acres. It is questionable with us also, whether they would not yield fully as much if not more milk and butter. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a trial, and we, therefore, commend it to our readers consideration.

The following article, which we copy from the Maine Cultivator, is strongly confirmative of the position we have taken, and we venture the opinion that no one who may make the experiment will ever have cause to regret it:

JOSIAH QUINCY'S FARM.—Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard College, has one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Boston. It is extensive and surrounded by a flourishing hawthorn hedge, but there is not an interior fence on the premises; the whole presents a single field, devoted to all the various purposes of agriculture. No part of it is allotted to pasture, properly speaking, as his cattle are fed in their stalls and never suffered to roam over the fields—and the advantages of his system are thus given:—Formerly there were 7 miles of interior fences to be kept in repair, but by keeping the cattle up, the whole of this expense is saved. Formerly, sixty acres of this farm were devoted to pasturage; but now, a greater number of cattle by one-third, are kept by the products of twenty acres, and the cattle are in the best condition.

The saving by these means are enormous, and the immense advantages arising from it too apparent to be dwelt upon. During the summer the cattle are fed upon grass, green oats or barley, cut the day before and suffered to wilt in the sun, but the manure which is thus saved will more than pay the extra expense and trouble. The farm is most highly cultivated, and every kind of grain and vegetable has a place.

COAL ASHES—As the consumption of coal in most of our larger cities is already very great, and as in a few years it will become the principal fuel which will be used, it is important that their value should be made known, in order that farmers living contiguous to large towns, may avail themselves of coal ashes as a manure. From experience we can say, that for top-dressing of grass, oats, and corn, they are truly valuable. Even the cinders from the gas works, and a founder's shop, we have used with such decided advantage, as to impress us with a very high opinion of their value. We are not prepared to say that they are equally as fructifying in their effects as wood ashes, because we have never submitted them to the test of a relative experiment, but this we will state, that we know of no substance in the whole catalogue of manures that we have ever used, except perhaps lime and wood ashes, that we appreciate so highly.

BONE DUST, OR CRUSHED BONES—We have been often asked how many bushels of bone dust should be used to the acre, and to afford the information to all who may desire it, we will state, that 30 bushels of bone dust and 70 bushels of ashes, mixed well together, is enough for an acre of turnips, the which after being evenly spread should be harrowed in before sowing the seed.

LUCERNE—We published in our last, a paper from the pen of Mr. Robt. Baker, England, upon the culture of this excellent, though with us, neglected grass. Since then, we have paid a flying visit to Mr. Belizhoover's farm near this city, where we had the pleasure of seeing a patch of about a third of an acre, and was pleased to learn that it had fully realized the highest expectations which that gentleman had formed of its value as a soiling grass, and as a proof we were pointed to an additional patch which had been sown this fall, the which, if we were not opposed to croaking, we would say, we fear that its setting was delayed too late. We learned that the first patch to which we alluded above, afforded five or six cuttings the present spring, summer and fall, yielding well at each cutting—The advantages of an acre or two of this grass, upon a farm, to be used as green meat for the working horses and milch cows, we think cannot be too highly appreciated, and we would again urge it upon our brethren, to make the necessary arrangements this winter, to set a small quantity of ground next spring with it.

☞Can any of our friends in Georgia put us in the way of procuring some of the seed of the Bermuda grass, noticed in our last in an extract of a letter to the Cultivator?

PAGE'S SAW MILL—A correspondent, Wm. H. B., Hamburg, Miss. in enclosing his subscription to the "Farmer," says:

"Could not your townsman, Geo. Page, be induced to bring some of his portable saw mills to this country, or send an agent with them; I think they would take well; the planters are much in want of some improvement of the kind; saw mills are few in this country, and they charge very high for lumber. If Mr. P. would come out to Mississippi, I think he would do well with his patent."

We have the pleasure of informing our correspondent, that one of the mills has been forwarded to Mr. Davis, near Natchez; and we have just shipped in the barque Mary, capt. Crosby, for New Orleans, (expected to sail this day) another for Walter Irvine, esq. of Natchez, with all the appurtenances connected therewith—thus through the public spirit of these gentlemen, our friends in Mississippi will speedily have the opportunity of seeing the value of this machine tested in their midst, and we shall be happy to receive any orders for the same, confident as we are from all that we have witnessed of its operations, and from the testimony of gentlemen of the highest respectability, that it will prove to be one of the most valuable inventions of this age of mechanical genius, especially in sparsely settled districts of country. ☞To save time and trouble, it is proper to add, that payment for these mills is required to be made in this city, on shipment and bill of lading had for the same.

In the same vessel we have also shipped for Mr. Irvine, a beautiful young thorough-bred short-horn Durham bull, obtained from the herd of Mr. Beltzoover, of this city, whose fame as a breeder of fine cattle is surpassed by few in the United States. Also from the flock of R. Caton, Esq. a fine young Bakewell Ram, bred by Mr. Thomas Bevans, the intelligent superintendant of the extensive estates of Mr. C. We had the pleasure of forwarding a few weeks ago, by the Charleston packet, for Wm. O. Prentiss, Esq. of Jacksonborough, S. C. a fellow to this young buck, together with ewes of the same and South Down breeds, from the flocks of the respected President of the State Agricultural Society, Gen. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's county.

Our friend of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in noticing some remarks in the "Farmer," respecting a Corn & Cob Crusher, remarks, that if it answers the purpose as represented, it will be of great benefit to the West. The editor we hope will soon have an opportunity of seeing its power tested in his immediate vicinity, as we have shipped in the Mary, one of these machines, together with a horse power, and one of Goldsborough's corn husking and shelling and threshing machines, all from the establishment of Messrs. R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. and for Wm. C. Williams, Esq. near Louisville, who will no doubt be happy to exhibit these specimens of the skill and ingenuity of our mechanics, to his neighbors and friends.

We have recently forwarded one of Murray's Crushers, one of which was exhibited at our meeting at Govanstown, to Col. Henderson, of Washington city, and if it has not been sent to his farm, members of Congress and others, interested in such matters, will no doubt be afforded an opportunity of examining it. One of Mr. Obed Hussey's Crushers, and a specimen of the Wiley plough from Messrs. Mott's factory, will soon be on their way to N. Carolina, for A. Hargrave, Esq. of Lexington, which we doubt not will be the forerunners of many like evidences of the skill of the Baltimore manufacturers, to the old North state.

We think we may, without fear of successful contradiction, rank the Baltimore market, for agricultural implements, second to none in this country, or Europe, for saving of labor, and all other useful purposes.

In addition to the posse of young grunters which we have lately been scattering through this and a neighboring state, we have also sent in the Mary a pair of high-bred Berkshire shoats, 6 months old, who boast their lineage from Lossing's "Newberry," "Prince," and "Maxima," obtained from Mr. Stanley, for Mr. Letton, of Opelousas, La.

CURD'S PIGGERY—We have been favored by the author with a pamphlet of 76 pages, octavo, entitled "*Pedigrees and likenesses of Berkshire and Irish Grazier Hogs, belonging to Wm. P. Curd, of Fayette Co. Ky.*"—This little volume is prefaced by an excellent article from Mr. Curd, "on the selection and management of swine," in which the virtues of the Berkshire and Irish Graziers are set forth in strong, though just lights; for each of these breeds, in our opinion, possess much to render them favorites with the intelligent agriculturist.

Amongst his Berkshires, Mr. Curd enumerates *Ben Shaker*, who it is supposed will weigh from 800 to 1000 pounds. For him he paid $300, and has refused an offer of $1000. This noble animal is not the debtor of his owner, as he states that he has *served* 140 sows at $10 each; so that he has earned in his labors of love the large amount of $1400. *Ben Shaker*, Mr. Curd pronounces the "master hog of the United States," and if we were to judge of him by his *likeness*, which we presume is a correct one, we would say that he is a most perfect animal. In the likenesses of sows, we notice "*Old Maxima*," supposed to weigh 700 to 800 pounds: she is an animal of much celebrity, and like Ben Shaker can proudly trace to Jack of Newberry as her sire.

There are 29 likenesses of hogs in the pamphlet, 4 representing as many Irish Grazier sows, all white; 2 representing a *Landpike* and *Alligator*, tolerably faithful likenesses of the old breed of the country; one pourtraying two half Irish Grazier and half Berkshire barrows, pigged 13th Feb. 1840, weighing now 520 and 620 pounds; 1 representing two Irish grazier barrows, pigged 21st July, 1840, weighing each 356 pounds—the rest of the plates are likenesses of thorough bred breeding Berkshire boars and sows.

The book also contains a very interesting description of the Berkshire and Irish Grazier hogs, their habits, &c. together with an excellent article on the choice, breeding and rearing of the animal, as well as memoranda of weights. We have not looked through an equal number of pages for some time which afforded us as much pleasure, and thanking the author for the copy sent us, we must conclude by the expression of our ardent wish, that his noble enterprise will elicit from the farmers of old Kentuck, its appropriate reward.

FEEDING OF STOCK—If all the grain fed out to stock were chopt, a saving of at least 25 per cent. in the quantity consumed might be saved. Besides the saving thus to be effected the animals themselves would thrive better, as whatever might be thus given them would be converted into nutriment without making any violent demand upon the digestive organs.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROSE SLUG—Mr. S. Dike, of Stoneham, Mass. a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best plan of destroying the Rose-slug, presented the following:

"Take a strong solution of salt and water and wet the leaves; then cover them with wood ashes. The ashes should be put on immediately after the brine, and be well sifted over the bushes. Let the ashes remain on the bushes twenty-four hours; then take a water pot and wash them off. Sometimes there will be some of the worms that you will not wet the first time: in that case you must repeat the operation; but if it is done thoroughly the first time, it will do the work completely."

LARGE PRODUCT OF WHEAT—We learn from the Western Farmer, published at Detroit, Michigan, that Mr. John W. Van Cleve, of Ypsilanti, raised the present season from a field of 4 acres, 168 bushels of wheat by measurement, but which, by *weight*, 60 lbs. to the bushel, made 182 bushels, the wheat averaging 65 lbs. was, of course, 5 lbs. by weight over the bushel measure. If we take this yield by the standard of the *bushel*, the average was 42 bushels to the acre—if we submit it to the standard of *weight*, the true one, the average yield per acre was 45½ bushels—let the product be computed by whatsoever measure it may, it is a large one, more than twice the quantity that would be considered a *great* average yield in this part of the country. On reading this statement in the proceedings of the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Society, we regretted that a more circumstantial account had not been given, either by Mr. Van Cleve or the committee. Had either stated the character of the soil, the kind of manure used, if any had been, the mode of preparation of the ground, time of sowing, and kind of wheat and quantity sown to the acre, the knowledge of these facts would have added greatly to the interest of the largeness of the yield. A knowledge of the character of the soil, whether naturally calcareous, or had been made so by liming, whether clay, sand, clay-mould, or sandy mould, whether new ground and highly charged with undecomposed, decomposed, and decomposing vegetable matter, are facts important to be known, and which, we think, should not have been omitted, as whatever is calculated to throw light on the growth of wheat is of deep concern to the whole agricultural community of our far-reaching country.

PEARS—At the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Hort. Society, Mr. Robt. Manning presented 130 different varieties of pears. This gentleman has written and published a very interesting work on fruits, and deserves the thanks of every agricultor for his untiring exertions to introduce fine fruits into our country.

A FINE NEW STRAWBERRY—Messrs. Hovey of Boston, describe a seedling strawberry propagated by them thus:

"*Hovey's Seedling*. This celebrated variety of the strawberry, after the trial of another year (the 8th,) has still proved far superior to any kind ever yet seen in this country. Specimens of the fruit have been exhibited before the Mass. Hort. Society the present season, which were universally admired, and were pronounced by all good judges, to be of extraordinary size and beauty. Upwards of ten quarts were exhibited at the meeting of the 26th June, many of the berries measuring from *five* to *six* inches in circumference.

"Fruit very large, round or slightly ovate, conical, and never coxcomb shaped, even in the very largest berries. *Color*, deep shining red, paler in the shade. *Seeds*, inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh*, scarlet, (paler in the largest berries,) and firm, abounding with an agreeable acid, and very high flavored juice, not surpassed by any other variety. *Footstalks*, long, elevating the fruit from the ground, and every berry attaining a good size. *Leaves* large, and rather light green. *Vines*, very vigorous, more so than any other kind, and as hardy as the old Virginia, or the Mulberry, standing the past 5 winters with scarcely the destruction of a single plant."

"This variety has gained the premium of the Mass. H. Society, for the last *three years*, although in competition with the best English varieties cultivated in this country."

From the description above given of this new variety of the strawberry, the Messrs. Hovey deserve well of the country—that they will receive the thanks of the lovers of this luscious fruit, we think we may promise them without danger of finding ourself at fault—and that they may receive purchasers for all their plants is our sincere wish, as they deserve to be richly rewarded for their exertions in giving tone and dignity to the labors of horticulture.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE WATER-MELON—The editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, in an account of a visit which he lately paid to the garden of Mr. Scott, of Burlington, N. J. mentions that his attention was called by Mr. Hancock to a new kind of water melon, raised in Burlington by Mr. Scott, a great melon grower, called Scott's

Mountain Sprout. It arrives to the great weight of 60 or 70 pounds, grows 15 to 30 inches long, and about 8 to 15 inches in diameter; the skin striped with light green. It is rich, sweet, tender and good flavored, equalling, if not surpassing, any he has ever tasted. Its great earliness will give it, he thinks, a place over the Imperial. Since his visit he says that he has eaten this variety from his own garden, and can recommend it as a most superior one.

☞We would feel much obliged if Mr. Scott, or our friend of the Magazine, would forward us a few seeds of this variety of the melon.

WORK FOR DECEMBER.

Though this is the last month in the calendar, it brings with it its appropriate labors, its cares, its duties, and its pleasures. Although the field may be clad in the mantles of snow, and labor therein for a time suspended, still December has her claims upon the industry and enterprise of the husbandman—claims which cannot be deferred without an impairment of interests, that it would be suicidal to sacrifice. Plans are to be projected, matured and carried out, which, in themselves, are not only valuable for the time being, but indispensably necessary to the perfect success of the operations of the ensuing year. If other classes of society can hail this first in the trio of winter months, as the era of relaxation from the duties of life, it is not so with him who gains his living out of the earth; his labors and his toils must go steadily onward; for, of a truth they are always beginning, never ending; but even in this continuous train of mental and physical exertion, are to be found the elements of hope to buoy him up and sustain him in his every trial. In the letter and spirit of the holy command, he is enjoined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and in the result of the bright example of his first parents, he beholds an animated and dignified illustration of the blessings consequent upon persevering in well doing. Whatever origin other occupations may have had, certain it is, that the tillers of the earth have the pleasing consolation to know, that theirs was the bestowment of the Creator himself, who, in his merciful concern for the welfare of man, ennobled the calling by giving to Adam the garden of Eden, "to dress it and to keep it," in order that it might be like to him the source of intellectual pleasure and delight, and the means of supplying the necessaries to support that life which he had but just received at the hands of the great Source of all our being. Can the husbandman contemplate the divine origin of his calling—can he dwell upon his prospective labors—without feeling that, in the very toils which they are to give birth to, are comprised the *elements of that hope*, which is destined to nerve his arm, elevate his spirits, and sweeten his exertions? Of this no christian can doubt. So let us then, with resolute hearts and an aim worthy of our avocation, determine in our minds, one and all, that, if fruitful harvests should not await us the coming year, it shall not be owing to any omission of duty on our part during this month. Let us go to work with the fixed resolution, *to do every thing in the right way, and at the right time: to be always busy, but never hurried.*

Having thus briefly introduced December to the notice of our readers, it shall now be our business to point out a few of the numerous things which should be done

On the Farm.

Gathering Corn.—We will not do you the injustice to suppose that you have delayed the gathering and putting away of your corn until now, but if from sickness, or any other unavoidable circumstance, this paper should find you in that unenviable predicament, permit us in the kindly spirit of a friend to urge you to delay not another day before you set about that work, and to rest not from your labors until you shall have your crops husked out, stored away in your corn house, and safely under lock and key. Your corn safely cribbed, let it be your next duty to see that there be no hole or crevice through which rats may get into your crib, as it is useless to make it, unless you preserve it from the trespasses of these destructive animals.

Provender for your stock.—After your corn shall have been secured, examine your stock of hay, fodder, corn tops, shucks and straw, and ascertain whether you have a *full* supply to carry every animal on your place *well* through the winter and spring up to the middle of May. If you have, then you may separate that care from your mind. But if you should doubt of the fullness of your supply, you have still a resource in your corn stalks, which, if properly preserved, will prove of infinite service in eking out your provender. Therefore, without further delay have them cut down, hauled in and packed away out of the weather. In bad days in winter, when your hands cannot work out in the weather, occupy their time in cutting them up into pieces, two inches in length, let them be steamed and given to your cattle, and you will find that they will thrive fully as well upon them as they do upon coarse hay. If you have no steaming apparatus, you may very readily, and at a small expense, rig up one. Get a ten gallon pot, build a wall around it with old bricks and clay, or mortar, so as to have room underneath to kindle a fire, then procure a hogshead, take out one head, perforate the bottom with holes, fill your pot with water, set the hogshead on the top, fill it with the cut stalks, which must be wetted, build your fire, fix on the head of your hogshead tight, by putting a stone on it to keep it down, and in half an hour you will have cooked the 15 bushels which the hogshead contains.

If you desire it, by putting a piece of flannel or other cloth at the bottom of your hogshead, you may likewise steam chopt meal for your hogs, or convert it into mush, or swill, for them in the pot after the corn stalks are cooked.

Fattening Hogs. As hogs fatten much quicker in warm weather than in cold, push forward in this work with all possible speed, so as to relieve your corn house from their tax as soon as may be.

Store Hogs.—See that your store hogs are provided with warm dry lodgings; do not, by neglecting to furnish them, compel them to seek a shelter in your dung heap or some other place equally ill adapted to afford them proper quarters. Your breeding sows should be provided with rich slops, which should be occasionally salted; nor should you forget that charcoal occasionally thrown to them assists to neutralize the acidity of the stomach, and aid digestion, and that *ashes* placed in their water trough is greatly promotive of health.

Horses should be well littered, regularly fed and cleaned. The curry-comb and brush, or a whisp of straw, daily applied night and morning, is better than an extra quart of corn any time. The stable should be kept clean at all times, and the horses watered three times a day, salted twice a week: once in two weeks, through the winter, give them, in one of their meals, a handful of hickory ashes, finely sifted; and whenever their hides become *tight*, add half a pint of linseed, or linseed meal to their morning feeds, three or four days in succession. Chop all your horses feed.

Milch Cows.—Have a care to these creatures, and see that, in addition to their hay, they receive night and morning some generous slops. Recollect too, that they should be salted twice a week: that they should have covering to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. It matters not whether they find this in a stable, or a good dry shed, facing the south.

Other neat Cattle young and old must be likewise cared for, and if you have any last spring's calves, recollect that if you desire to have them of large size when they shall have arrived at maturity, you *must push them the first winter.* No animal which may be stunted by limited feeding the first year of its growth can ever be expected to attain great size.

Sheep.—Every farmer should from this till the opening of spring, provide his sheep with a yard and shed, in which they may be kept dry and comfortable. They should all receive a good supply of fodder of some kind, three times a day, and the ewes in lamb should have a daily addition of roots or meal. They should be regularly watered twice a day. At intervals through the winter months, if kept confined in their fold, pine boughs should be thrown into them. Salt must be given them twice a week, and the farmer who may be careful of the health of his stock, will provide a trough, in which he will keep at all times a mixture of salt and tar, in equal proportions, so that his sheep may partake of it whenever their appetite may call for it.

Mares and Colts.—These should be liberally fed, and if you desire the latter to be gentle use him early to handling.

Wagon and Cart Sheds.—If you have not already done so, provide yourself with them, and whenever your carts and wagons are not in use, have them placed under the shed.

Tool and Implement House.—Examine all your ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and all other of your agricultural implements, and if out of order, have them immediately repaired, and when done put them away carefully in your tool and implement house—at all events if you are not thus prepared, put them under cover somewhere, so that they may be out of the weather.

Gears of all kinds.—Have such of these as you have not daily use for, cleaned, oiled, and put away carefully, so that when you shall want them they may be at hand—and recollect that under a lock and key they will be safest.

Fire Wood.—Have all the fire wood that you may need during winter and spring cut, hauled in, and piled up snugly in a convenient place near your dwelling and quarters.

Fences and Fencing.—Examine all your fences with care: see what requires repairing, and what renewing. Having done this, set your hands to work to get out posts and rails, which you should have hauled to wherever they may be wanted, in the spring. The performance of this labor during winter, will put you in a position to avail yourself of the first suitable weather in the spring to go to work without loss of time. Recollect that a farmer or planter never loses, but always gains by being ahead of his work.

Gates.—Wherever you have *bars* supply their places with gates.

Getting out Timber.—If you purpose putting up buildings next season, set to work forthwith and get out the stuff.

Winter Ploughing.—If you have not already fall ploughed all the stiff ground you design for spring culture, set your ploughs in while yet you may, and let every inch of such ground have the full benefit of the winter frosts: and while you are at it, plough as *deep* as your team will drive your share; let there be no skimming of the surface, such ploughing is only a mockery of culture.

Garlic—If you have any fields infested with this vile pest, subject them to winter ploughing, after each ploughing, harrow the roots to the top, so as to expose them to the killing influence of the keen and eager frosts.

Orchards.—Apples and pear trees may now be pruned of all suckers, superfluous and decayed limbs. All moss should also be rubbed off the bodies of the trees with a hard brush. In pruning off the limbs care must be taken to cut away all the dead, decayed and injured parts, till you come to the fresh sound wood, leaving the surface

very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a drawing knife, or other sharp instrument. After this shall have been done, put on a plaster composed as follows:

Melt together in a large vessel of some kind, in the proportion of 5 parts of pitch to one part of common turpentine, add to this as much wax as will, when melted, make the whole the consistence of paint, then add ashes so as to bring it to the consistence of putty, apply this plaster to the wound so as to cover every part of it about the eighth of an inch thick: when this is done, spread sharp sand over it, so as to cover the entire surface and form a coating impervious to water.

Such trunks and limbs as moss may have been brushed off of, should be washed with stale urine, which must be thoroughly done.

In addition to these operations, let the earth be dug from around the roots to the distance of four or five feet, and to the depth of five or six inches. Sift lime on the surface thus exposed; burn the earth thus taken out, and, before replacing it in the spring, wash the bodies of the trees thoroughly with stale urine in which sulphur has been infused, then replace the burnt earth. Two or three times in the course of the spring, the solution of urine and sulphur should be applied to the bodies of the trees as above directed.

A mixture of soft soap, salt, flour of sulphur and fish oil made into the consistence of paint, put on with a painter's brush, will answer fully as well as the solution of urine and sulphur—possibly better, as it would adhere longer to the bark of the tree, and thus keep the offensive odor up for a greater length of time.

Having thus called your attention to a few of the duties demanding your care on the farm, permit us to carry you into

The Garden.

There, we trust your providence will not render our presence necessary but for a few minutes, as you have doubtless anticipated us in every thing we may feel disposed to say to you. Surely we have a right to arrive at this conclusion, as this is the spot that the wife and daughters pride themselves so justly upon, and there is no husband and father that will not respond to wishes flowing from sources so well entitled to his respect and consideration. But fearful that the more pressing claims upon your time, connected with the business of the farm, may have occasioned some slight omission of duty in this department, we shall, by way of remembrance, trespass upon your notice a few moments, while we briefly suggest what, in our opinion, ought now to be attended to, if it has not already been done. In so doing, it shall be our purpose rather to point out the things to be done than to prescribe the manner in which they should be executed, as in all fairness, we presume that in the knowledge of horticulture and floriculture, we are but novices when compared to most of those, with whom it is our duty to commune. Encouraged with this pleasing belief, we venture upon our task with less reluctance, as the *consciousness of strength* in those to whom we address ourself, like the virtue ascribed to charity, covers our weakness, and arms us with the hope that if we cannot be useful, our desire to be so will at least be appreciated.

Asparagus Beds.—If you did not do so last month, you should, in the beginning of this, dress your Asparagus beds. Cut the stalks down close to the earth and remove them from the ground. Clean the beds effectually from all grass and weeds. Then spread on the whole, well rotted stable manure about three inches deep: this done, mark out the alleys by a line, then dig the alleys a spade deep and spread mostly over the beds.

Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants.—Every mild day uncover your frames containing the above plants, and give them an airing, taking care to pick off all decayed leaves.

Sowing Cabbage, Lettuce and small Salad seed.—All the varieties of Cabbage, lettuce, and salad, may this month be sown in hot beds, protected by frames and glasses, and a covering of mats. But you must not forget to give the plants air, regularly, every few days, when the weather is fine.

Forcing Asparagus.—If you wish to grace your table in six or eight weeks with this delicious vegetable, by following our advice you may do so. Prepare yourself with a hot bed, protected by lights and matting: into this bed plant your plants as follows: raise at one end of the bed a small ridge of earth about 3 or 4 inches high, against which place a row of plants close to one another, drawing earth to the bottom of the roots; then place another row against these in the same manner, and so continue till the frame is full, all having their crowns or tops upright and of an equal level. When your bed is full, cover the crowns of the roots all over with light rich earth about 2 inches deep. Then close the lights, taking care to give the bed air every good day, until the buds begin to appear, when you must give them another covering of light rich soil, about 4 inches deep. Having done this, by looking to the temperature of your bed, so as to preserve a proper heat, decreasing it when too hot and increasing it when too cold, in six or eight weeks you may cut asparagus, either for the market or your own table.

Parsnips, Carrots and Onions, Spinach &c.—On warm borders, well manured and deeply dug, you may sow any time this month before the ground is frozen any of the above vegetables for early use in summer, and if kept clean and the earth well stirred, you will find that a good crop of each will reward your labors. When one reflects on the vast amount of comfort, which a little attention to matters of this kind may confer upon the family, and how much is lost by the neglect of them, the mind is filled with wonder at the cause. A few hours devoted to the preparation of the border and the sowing of the seed, and a few more to the culture, on the part of the husband, in person, or by proxy, is all that is necessary to keep his table at all times well supplied with these healthful vegetables.

Garlic, Seed Onions, Shallots, Shives, &c.—may all now be planted out, and he who attends to these duties now, will have that much more time to spare in the spring.

Moss.—If any of your trees in your garden have moss on them, rub it off well with a hard brush, and treat them as before directed. To prevent the seed of the moss from vegetating, it would be best to burn it as soon as scraped off.

Planting.—Fruit trees may be planted whilever the ground remains unfrozen.

Preservation of Cabbages.—If your cabbages have not already been put away, you should do so without further delay. We have recently seen a plan for preserving cabbages from frost, which, being simple and plausible, is worthy of trial. It is said, that if they be cut from the stalk close to the head, have the decayed and outer leaves taken off, that they will keep through the winter in a dry cellar, packed away in straw, a layer of cabbages, then a covering of straw, &c.

Newly planted Shrubs and Trees—will be benefitted, if long litter be laid around the stems.

Root Beds.—Any beds in which you desire to plant Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, &c., next spring would be the better off by being well manured with half rotted dung and spaded in as deep as possible.

Bulbous Roots.—Of almost all kinds may be planted out this month, so long as the ground remains unfrozen. As soon as your bulbs are planted, cover the beds with straw matting, or long litter from the stables.

Pruning.—So long as the weather remains mild, you may continue to prune the fruit trees and shrubs.

Shrubbery of all descriptions should now be dug around, the ground however should, previously to being spaded, have a good dressing of manure, which should be completely turned under.

Gooseberries and Currants may, in the beginning of this month, be pruned, and the cuttings of the wood of the present year's growth, if set out in properly prepared ground, will succeed fully as well as if the plants were delayed until spring. It will be best, however, to place long stable manure around the cuttings when first planted.

Raspberries may be laid down any time this month.

Strawberries.—If you omitted in October or November to clean and dress your strawberry beds, you should do so the beginning of this month. As there is no more luscious fruit, so is there none more healthful, therefore, it is entitled to attention, and if you desire to have a luxuriant crop next season, do as we will presently tell you. We have paid no little attention to the cultivation of this fruit, and shall, therefore, speak from experience, the best of all teachers.

In the directions we are about to give, we take it for granted that your strawberries are on beds 4 feet wide, planted in rows, from 12 to 18 inches apart.

In the first place, clean off with the hand all the weeds: then cut off the runners close to the plants; this done, cover the intervals between the rows of strawberries with well rotted dung, or good compost, about 2 inches deep; dig this in, taking pains not to disturb the roots more than cannot be avoided; then dig up the alleys so as to face up the edges of the beds. This done rake the beds, and lay long unbroken straw between the rows so as to cover the entire space between them, and to afford warmth and protection to the plants, fasten the edges of the straw down on either side of the beds, so as to prevent its being blown away. In the spring you may permit the straw to remain, unless the ground should require stirring, and you will find you'll have not only a luxuriant crop, but that the fruit will be protected from grit by the intervention of the straw.

Choice Roses.—Have you in your garden, or around your dwelling, any of the following climbing Roses—the *Champneyana*, *Noisettia*, *of sorts*—the *Bourbon*—the *Musk*, the *Boursault*—the *Banksia*—the *Multiflora*, of *sorts*—the *Sempervireus pleno*, or that loveliest of them all, the *Grevillii?* If you have them not, get so many of them as you can place to advantage around your mansion. If you have them, as the most of them would be injured by open exposure to the frost, the sooner they are protected the better. If tied up against your wall, they may be protected by putting warm long horse dung about the roots, and covering the vines with matting, or platted straw,—or by disengaging them from their fastenings, laying the branches on the earth and simply covering them with plank. In the spring they should not be exposed until the frosts are over. Then a few inches of good rotten dung, or strong compost should be dug in around the roots.

We have thus endeavored to lay before you a faithful *memoranda* of things necessary to be done, and shall conclude by giving our fair readers a look at the Flower Department in the last number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Flower Department.

Dahlia roots not yet taken up should be attended to immediately.

Tulips and hyacinths, if not already planted, may be set out any time this month with good success. Hyacinth bulbs may be put into pots, and placed in frames, where they may remain till January, when they may be removed to the parlor.

Pæonies may yet be removed with safety.

Carnations and picotees should be placed in frames for protection from severe frosts.

Azaleas should be sparingly watered now.

Chinese primroses may be repotted now.

Stock gilliflowers should be protected in frames, or removed to the green-house.

Camellias will now be swelling their buds, and should be liberally watered. Sow the seeds, if not done before.

Roses wanted for forcing, should be taken up and potted. Many of the half hardy kinds growing in the open border, should be covered up the first part of the month.

Dwarf rocket larkspur, candytuft, clarkia, and other hardy annual seeds, should be planted this month.

Ericas should be carefully watered, and stand in an airy situation near the glass if possible.

Oxalises may yet be potted for a successional crop of flowers.

Crocuses, narcissuses, lilies, and all kinds of hardy bulbs, may be planted out during November.

Verbenas, and all similar half hardy plants may be kept in fine condition in dry frames, protected from the frost by a banking of earth, and a covering of straw over the top. Dahlia roots keep well in this way.

Geraniums, which have grown strong, may now be shifted into the next sized pots.

Chrysanthemums, after they have done flowering, should be removed to a frame or the cellar.

Mignonette, in pots, should now be placed on a shelf in the green-house, near the glass, or removed to the parlor; being careful not to give water too freely.

Cactuses, to flower well in the spring, should now have a situation in the green-house in a cool place, as near the glass as possible, and receive only small supplies of water, once or twice a week.

NOTTINGHAM, MD. Nov. 19th, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

This morning after an early and hearty snack of good hot coffee, and homespun wheat cakes, all swimming in butter fresh from old Bessy's horns, I ordered out *Hard Cider*, whose restless anxiety, his darting under and prancing about the rack to which he was fastened, showed clearly he knew his master was ready for the hunt. No sooner mounted than off we bound to the woods, while *Sporter, Jub, Echo, &c. &c.* start crazy for the chase, dashing with full speed for the cover where old *Reynard* is known to belong. No sooner had they entered the woods than that music so enchanting to the huntsman's ear was floating on the morning breeze, sweeter yea, sweeter than all the pipes of *Euterpe*, and the way *Hard Cider* kept time with this melodious choir, the way he travelled across the broad fields, was a caution to old *White Nose*.

> My neighbour Bob B. was close at my side,
> No closer could we have been, except together we'd been tied;
> My neighbor Jim B's. brown beast got sick with the thumps,
> Because in the corn field she'd been kept to make her look plump.

We gave old bush tail several round heats, and finding himself about to be vetoed, he pressed hard for his kennel and gained it. Neighbor W. at best an uncompromising foe to reynard, who has him on his book for 76 turkeys with 12 months interest on that, offered the service of two of his negro men to dig up *Old Rosin the Beau*, but after labouring hard for three hours were compelled to give up the cause:

> And as he ran and ran away,
> He will live to run another day.

We were then invited home with neighbor W. as clever a fellow as ever trod shoe leather in cold weather, and after dining sumptuously on good fried chickens and old hare well smothered in gravy and onions, and a top dressing of preserved quinces and damsons, we were conducted to his sty to look at his Jocks, and two lusty fellows they were; they will pass the notch of 300, the largest of which, is one of a litter of 19; his mamma presented her master with 15 pigs the first litter, 14 the next,—then 19 four times hand-running. Now if any man in these parts, can beat this, with a little sow of her size, I will then give him a challenge for a fox hunt. H.

An Entire Hog.—During a stroll in the north-western part of the city, a day or two since, our attention was called to an "entire hog," in a building attached to the establishment of Mr. Neill. We have seen a great many "tall hogs" throughout the country, some of which have been cracked up as hard to beat in size and weight, but we have never come across one yet that could with any propriety look the above hog in the face, and say it was any thing more than a pig in comparison. It is three years old, can scarcely get up, being so fat, when on its feet its belly touches the ground, measures about *ten feet* from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail, is about *four feet* across the back, and weighs *thirteen hundred and seventy pounds!* We put this hog against the world, and challenge a comparison in weight and size.—*Balt. Sun.*

Large Turnips.—Some large turnips have been exhibited to us as specimens of the production of the Farm School, in the way of raising vegetables. The largest weighs five pounds, the smallest of the lot three. These would be regarded, we presume, as large specimens of this vegetable on any farm—and being some of the first fruits of juvenile industry at the Farm School, they are the more worthy of notice.—*Balt. Amer.*

Sewing Silk.—The Urbana Gazette states that there are several persons in Champaign county who have turned their attention in a greater or less degree to the culture of silk, and who manufacture annually a quantity of sewing silk, which is readily sold at a profit, when other productions of the farmer are a dead weight upon their hands. Mr. N. Kidder has raised and manufactured the last season a sufficient quantity of sewing silk to yield him over $200 at 4 cents per skein. He is making arrangements to embark extensively in the business, so well satisfied is he of its profitableness.

Cure for the bite of a Rattlesnake.—One or two spoonfuls of sweet olive oil taken inwardly and the wound anointed well with it, has been found to be an effectual cure for the bite of a Viper or Rattlesnake.—*Wabash Inquirer.*

PEACH TREES.—Those who intend to set out peach trees this autumn, would do well to attend to it soon. Experience has amply demonstrated that trees of all descriptions invariably succeed much better when set at this season than when the labor of transplantation is deferred till spring. Especially is this the case with the peach, the delicate and fragile nature of which demands the utmost caution in its treatment, and which is seldom found to survive this operation in the full possession of its energies, when performed at any other season than that immediately subsequent to the falling of the leaf.

No fruit is more universally esteemed than the peach, nor is there any thing with which we are acquainted that will, if properly attended, more amply remunerate the cultivator for the cost of cultivation. And yet how few there are who avail themselves of this prolific source of profit and enjoyment. It may, perhaps, appear strange to many, but the fact is nevertheless demonstrable, that there are many towns in the East in which not a single peach has been raised—towns, too, in which nature has abundantly supplied all the important requisites for their successful cultivation, and when they might be propagated with no more trouble and far greater profit than either the apple or the pear.

The soil best adapted to the peach is a light loamy soil, approximating to the sand. Clayey soils are unfavorable, inasmuch as the compactness of their texture prevents the expansion of the delicate roots and fibrils, and consequently confines them to a too narrow and limited range to ensure a vigorous growth. In selecting a suitable location for the peach, one thing is indispensable, and that is an open exposure to the north and west.—This, we are aware, is averse to the general belief, but a few facts will demonstrate its correctness, as well as the philosophy of the principles upon which we predicate our theory. Those who have cultivated the peach to any extent must have frequently noticed the fact that trees, sheltered in those directions, are more frequently injured by the blight during the period of inflorescence, than those which are not.

The cause in this case is obvious. The reflection of the solar rays induces a premature developement of the blossoms, and a frosty night, succeeded by a clear, warm morning, proves fatal.—The subtraction of heat, admits the irritability of the vegetable to accumulate, and the sun's rays falling directly upon the tree in the morning, acts upon this morbidly accumulated irritability, and by overpowering it induces exhaustion—and a species of gangrene in the several members of the plant, is the inevitable result.—*Ex. pap.*

"THE BRAVE OLD OAK."—The largest Red Oak Tree in North America, says a correspondent of the Natchitoches Herald, can be seen on the plantation of W. Smith, esq. eighteen miles from Natchitoches, on the road leading to Opelousas. The majestic Oak stands in the midst of a rich and heavy bottom, on the Bayou St. Barb. Two feet from the ground it measures *forty-four* feet in circumference, and at six feet, *thirty-two* feet. The trunk appears sound and healthy, and its height, *to the branches*, is from fifty to sixty feet.

CHARACTERISTIC OF FARMERS.—Farmers seldom affect a mystery of their agricultural operations, as is the case with most other occupations. A farmer is always free, ready, and communicative—and this has been the characteristic of the husbandman from time immemorial. It is related of Ischomachus, a complete husbandman, described by Xenophon in his economies, that "all other tradesmen are at great pains to conceal the chief parts of their art. But if a farmer has either sown or planted his fields with care and propriety, he is happy in having them inspected, and when asked, will conceal nothing of the manner by which he brought his works to such perfection."

Spring Wheat—Great yield.—Mr. Erastus Skinner, of the town of Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., harvested last season fifty-six bushels of Italian spring wheat from an acre. Mr. Skinner prepares his land for yielding 56 bushels of wheat to the acre, by growing ruta baga, at a nett profit of $70.42 an acre. Such are the practical effects of skill and science directing the toil of human hands.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

SNOW—On Sunday evening we had a fall of snow in Baltimore, which covered the earth to the depth of 5 inches.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

AN ESSAY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF LIME IN SOILS.

By Darius Lapham, Civil Engineer.

The farm on which my father resides, in Champaign county, in this State, lies in one of those beautiful glades branching off northwardly from the main valley of King's Creek, a large tributary of Mad river. We came into possession of a part of the present farm in 1830. Previous to that time, this part had been "cropt" for many years with corn, wheat, &c., without any regard to a rotation of crops, or the addition of manure, until the soil had become almost exhausted, or worn out, by this constant drain upon its resources. Since it has been in our possession it has been divided into rectangular fields, of nearly equal area, and the "four crop" system of rotation has been pursued in the cultivation throughout, until each field has had at least one crop of clover ploughed into the soil, and several of them have received two crops of clover. Very little stable manure has been used; but whatever else the farm afforded, such as refuse straw, cornstalks, weeds, &c., have been added to the soil as manure. Some few experiments have been made with gypsum, and also with leached ashes, but to no great extent; sufficient, however to show the benefit which clover derives from the application of these substances. The experiment was likewise made of the application of gypsum to Indian corn, by putting a small quantity in each hill at the time of planting, without producing any sensible effect on the corn; but two years afterwards, when the same field had been laid down in clover, the places where the gypsum had been applied to the corn became very conspicuous by the greater luxuriance and increased height of the clover at those places.

Although by this system of management there has been an evident improvement in the fertility of the soil, on this part of the farm, since we have occupied it, still it cannot be called fertile, as it will not raise good wheat, and corn crops are below an average both in quantity and quality. Oats and barley seem to do better than corn or wheat; but it is necessary that the soil should be rendered still more productive, before we can expect to realize much profit from it. Despairing, therefore, of restoring fertility by the means heretofore pursued, it has been an object of constant inquiry and research with me to ascertain the best mode of increasing the productiveness and fertility of this part of the farm. The first step in the improvement of any soil, is to obtain an accurate analysis of its component ingredients. Accordingly I sent a specimen of the soil, taken from the middle of a cultivated field, to my friend, Dr. J. L. Riddell, while he was employed in making a geological survey of the northwestern part of the State; and by a careful analysis he found that one hundred grains contained the following substances:

Water,	6 grains.
Organic matter,	3 "
Silicious matter,	80 "
Aluminous matter,	8 "
Per-oxide of iron,	3 "
Total,	100 "

He likewise observes that lime could not be detected in this soil; and the amount of saline matters was inappreciably small. He further states that the soil seems to be a sediment from trubid water. It has usually a dark brown, or reddish brown color, consists of rather fine particles, and exhibits to the naked eye numberless glimmering grains of sand.

Having procured the foregoing analysis, the next step in this inquiry was to ascertain which of the component parts of the soil required to be increased or diminished, or whether any other substances were required to be added in order to increase the fertility of the soil. The prosecution of his inquiry, led me into the extensive and almost inexhaustible subject of agricultural chemistry; and the pages of Davy, Chaptal, Ruffin, and Professors Hitchcock, Dana, Jackson, Liebig, and several others, have been consulted during my investigations.

All fertile soils throughout the known world, are composed essentially of the following ingredients;

Water, by absorption;
Humus, decomposed animal and vegetable matter;
Silicious matter, or sand;
Aluminous matter, or clay;
Calcareous matter, or lime.
Magnesia, manganese, and oxyde of iron, are likewise

frequently found in soils; but they are not deemed essential to fertility; and in certain states of combination with other substances may be either injurious or beneficial to the growth of plants.

The greatest degree of fertility which it is possible for any soil to attain, may be produced by a proper admixture in certain proportions, of the five substances above named; but the proportions of the various ingredients may be infinitely varied, (avoiding extremes in any one substance,) and still the soil may be deemed fertile; but, nevertheless, there is a limit beyond which the fertility of a soil cannot be carried. What the exact proportions are, and what degree of admixture and combination of the particles is requisite, to obtain the greatest productiveness, has never yet been precisely ascertained; and in order to form some idea of this point, it is useful to have recourse to the analysis of soils of acknowledged fertility and productiveness.

Professor Charles T. Jackson, in his report on the geological survey of Rhode Island, has given the analysis of ninety-four different cultivated soils, taken from various localties in nearly all parts of the State, and in eighty-nine of them, lime was present as one of the ingredients. Selecting, promiscuously, the results of ten different culivated soils, from the tables in the geological report, and making an average, we find that the proportions of the five essential ingredients composing the soils, are, in one hundred grains, as follows:

Water,	2.0	grains.
Humus,	5.0	"
Silicious matter, (soluble,)	3.6	"
Silicious matter, (insoluble,)	85.0	"
Aluminous matter and iron,	3.5	"
Calcareous matter, (salts of lime,)	1.0	"
Total,	100.0	"

A cultivated alluval soil, taken from the banks of the Mississippi, 100 miles above New Orleans, gave the following results by analysis of 100 grains:

Water,	3.9	grains.
Humus,	3.6	"
Silicious matter,	81.4	"
Aluminous matter and iron,	7.0	"
Calcareous matter, (salts of lime,)	2.8	"
Total,	98.7	"

The analysis of one hundred grains of dried soil from the banks of the Nile in Egypt, a soil celebrated from the remotest antiquity for its luxuriant vegetation, afforded the following results:

Water,	0.00	grains.
Humus,	6.90	"
Silicious matter,	47.39	"
Aluminous matter,	32.10	"
Calcareous matter,	2.02	"
Iron,	11.20	"
Total,	99.61	"

The following is an analysis of a very rich soil from Batavia. The analysis was made by Mr. Henry Sumner, of Boston, under the direction of Professor Jackson, 100 grains of this soil yielded—

Water of absorption,	7.8	grains.
Humus,	24.9	"
Silicious matter,	43.0	"
Aluminous matter,	14.8	"
Calcareous matter, (phos. and crenate of lime,)	2.0	"
Per-oxide of iron,	7.9	"
Magnesia,	0.3	"
Total,	100.7	"

The foregoing analysis of some of the most fertile soils of the world, will serve to instruct us as to the nature and amount of different matters that ought to be introduced into a given soil, in order to render it more fertile. It is not expected that this will be done at a single operation; but it is important that we should know the proper course of improvements, and then we can gradually effect them, according to our means.

By making a comparison between the results of the foregoing analysis of cultivated soils remarkable for their great fertility, and the constituent parts of our soil in Champaign county, we at once discover a striking difference in the total absence of lime in our soil, as well as a deficiency in the proportion of humus, or organic matter; the sum of the silicious and aluminous matters in each being very nearly the same. It is, therefore, highly probable that an artificial addition of the requisite proportion of lime and organic matter to our soil, will restore its fertility, and render it equal to the general average of the soils above noted. But there are other considerations which render it still more probable that the deficiency of lime and organic matter is the principal, if not the sole cause of the unproductiveness of our soil. These considerations I shall proceed to notice.

If there is any one principle settled in agriculture, it is that some convertible salt of lime is essential to the fertility of soils, and that certain crops cannot be raised upon a soil destitute of lime. When we consider the most favored grain regions of the earth, it cannot fail to be remarked that the soils are invariably charged with a notable proportion of lime. On the other hand, we note that where the soil is deficient in this respect, such crops are invariably meagre, blighted, and unprofitable. A soil destitute of lime may produce straw, but it never can yield grain!

It is an important question, at present much discussed, whether salts of lime are essential to the nourishment of certain cereal grains, and whether the amount of calcareous matter is diminished in a soil by raising upon it successive crops. It is evident, since all vegetables contain lime in their constitution, that if they are raised on and removed from the soil after their growth, a certain proportion of the salts of lime must be abstracted. No one, I presume, will, in modern times, contend that plants create any elementary substance. If they contain lime they must have drawn it from the soil, or from the manures that have been spread upon it.

One hundred grains of the ashes of the grain of wheat were analyzed by Sir H. Davy, and he obtained 44.5 per cent. of the earthy phosphates, chiefly phosphate of lime. The ashes of the straw of wheat contain six per cent. of the phosphate, and one per cent of the carbonate of lime; Indian corn contains the phosphate of lime, its ashes yielding no less than thirty-six per cent. Clover contains the sulphate of lime; and nearly all the plants known, yield a small proportion of calcareous matter.

It is therefore proven beyond all doubt, that lime, in some of its various forms, is an essential ingredient in all fertile soils;—first, from the fact that it is almost universally present in the most productive soils throughout the world; second, from the fact that all known plants contain more or less calcareous matter in some form, as an essential constituent.

It is likewise proven that lime, in some of its forms, must be continually abstracted from the soil, by the constant growth and removal of those plants which contain in their constitution any notable proportion of the salts of lime; and hence it may be inferred, that by constant cropping, the lime in the soil will in time become exhausted; and unless it be again added artificially to the soil, it will become incapable of producing those plants which contain any considerable proportion of lime. This fact is likewise proven by universal experience, in the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, clover, and other plants containing in their constitution, lime in large proportions.

Until very recently, it had not been suspected that any soil was wholly destitute of calcareous matter, and more especially soils resting immediately upon limestone formations. Indeed, most of the writers on agricultural chemistry, by the manner in which they have treated of soils, and their constituent parts, would induce their readers to infer the general presence, in very large proportions, of this ingredient, in all soils. Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was perhaps the first to discover the general absence of this substance in all soils which are naturally unproductive. He states that in 1817, when first attempting to analyze soils, it was with surprize and some degree of distrust, that he found most specimens destitute of calcareous earth. And after repeated trials, made with great care and accuracy, he concludes that no naturally poor soil (below the falls of the rivers in Lower Virginia) contains the smallest proportion of carbonate of lime. After having made extensive experiments, on both rich and poor soils, from various parts of the country, Mr. Ruffin arrives at the following conclusions:

"That all calcareous soils are naturally fertile and durable in a very high degree."—And,

"That all soils, naturally poor, are entirely destitute of calcareous earth."

It, then, can scarcely be denied (continues Mr. Ruffin) that calcareous earth must be the cause of the fertility of the one class of soils, and the want of it produces the poverty of the other. Qualities that always thus accompany each other cannot be otherwise than cause and effect.

But however deficient the soils in some parts of Virginia may be in calcareous matter, many persons will be surprised to learn, that a large proportion of the soils of Ohio are likewise destitute of this essential ingredient.

In the second geological report of Ohio, Dr. Locke states that the soil formed by the disintegration of the under-lying limestone formations, in the southwestern part of the State, does not contain at the surface so much lime as we should anticipate; and rarely, if ever, where undisturbed, does it effervesce or foam with acids. On the tops of the hills around Cincinnati, the loam lies seven to nine feet deep, before any stone are mingled with it, and this loam is not effervescent with acids.

The vegetable acids (observes Dr. Locke,) which exist in the natural juices of plants, become saturated with lime as they pass through it, and form soluble salts, which are washed away by the rains. These causes operating for ages, have evidently bleached the surface, especially on the table lands, till, in my opinion, there is an absolute want of calcareous matter. If this is the fact, the clay-marl, found every where between the layers of rocks, would be a beneficial manure; and burnt slaked lime would be still more useful, and would undoubtedly renovate the wheat and grass lands, which, on the table lands, are to some extent worn out.

In a previous geological report of Ohio. Dr. Riddell says, the bottom lands near the mouth of the Big Miami, are in some places destitute of carbonate of lime. The diluvial soils of the extensive plains of Champaign and Logan counties, as I learned from frequently repeated experiments, are usually destitute of carbonate of lime. I have often noticed, by repeated observation, while travelling north in Ohio, that the inner tracts of all large plains, whether the margins are bounded by hills of limestone or not, present a soil in which carbonate of lime cannot be detected. Between Clarksville and Springfield, the soil does not often contain any appreciable amount of carbonate of lime. Near Upper Sandusky, I tried with acids, portions of the upland from several places, but no carbonate of lime was indicated.—Neither would the black mould effervesce, when submitted to the same experiment. The soil about Monroe, in Huron county, does effervesce with acids; and would probably admit of improvement by the application of calcareous matter.

Farmers of the West! We beg of you to reflect upon these facts. Is it *true* that your soils contain little or no lime or calcareous earth? A fip's worth of nitric acid, poured upon the soil, will inform you. Is it also *true* that the presence of lime, in some of its forms, is *essential* to the proper growth and perfection of nearly every vegetable known, and more especially to those that are cultva ted and used as food for man and animals? If you should not be convinced of this fact, from the brief considerations above given, read the invaluable works of Davy, Chaptal, and many others on agricultural chemistry. And should you succeed in convincing yourselves of these important truths as I have done, you will naturally inquire, what is to be done to remedy this defect in our soils. In the next number I propose to aid you in researches for the proper remedy, as well as to offer some further and more important facts and reasons upon the *necessity* of the application of calcareous earth to poor and exhausted soils.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING BREAD.—One must read the country newspapers in order to learn all that is done, doing, and being done, in the city. How many of our neighbours are acquainted with the fact stated in the following extract of a letter from Boston, published in Hill's New Hampshire Patriot?

Among the new inventions and contrivances of which I have lately heard, is something which I believe bids fair to become universally useful to the city and country and the world, and that is, a new method of making *good light, sweet bread.* All the world knows, that one of the most difficult and perplexing matters to house-keepers, is to have good *emptings* or *yeast* for bread. Now, the invention is this: Take an acid like cream of tartar, I mean simply an acid in the form of a powder, and rub a sufficient quantity of this dry and powdered acid into a proper quantity of dry flour. Then wet the flour and put in your alkali, potash, or any fixed alkali. The valuable part of the discovery is this, the acid and alkali will not effervesce until the loaf is baked, when the acid is *rubbed*

into the flour in a dry state. The experiment is worth trying. I assure you that a most delicious bread is produced, light, sweet and good, in this manner, fiom any good flour or meal you use, wheat, rye or Indian. Cream of tartar may be used and salæratus for the purpose of trying it. Nothing can be more healthful than this bread. The inventor is a baker by trade, and I believe it will come into use every where. Try it yourselves by rubbing into your flour, in a perfectly dry state, some cream of tartar, and then mixing the batter with whatever liquid you please, milk, buttermilk, or water, and adding a little salæratus. You will have an excellent toothsome and wholesome bread.—*Boston Paper.*

TREATMENT OF BURNS.—We find in a recent number of the London Medical Gazette the following communication on the treatment of burns, by an eminent Scotch physician:

Sir,—Considering the vast number of accidents which daily occur by burning, it may not perhaps be unacceptable to the profession to have their attention directed to an application which I have been in the habit of using in such cases for some time past, with very decided advantage. The plan of treatment which I adopt, and here allude to, is nothing novel, and may, perhaps, be employed by many, if not known to most. It is, therefore, solely with the view of detailing what appears to me a most valuable form of application, in cases of burning, as well as of inviting its more general use, that I now trouble you with these remarks. The more common of the applications generally employed appears to me liable to many objections. The common sweet or train oil is a remedy frequently resorted to, in the hurry and bustle of the moment attending these accidents, by friends or neighbours of the patient, who may happen to be present at the time. This application, too, is not unfrequently sactioned by the practitioner. Granting the occasional *ultimate* benefit of this application, and waving its filthy nature, the strong objection to its use is this: that it seldom or never affords instant relief to the suffering patient. The same, I think, holds true in respect of the linimentum aquæ calcis, or Carron oil, so very frequently employed. The common raw cotton, or wadding, has, of late years, and perhaps deservedly too, held especial favour as a local application. It must, however, be admitted, that the patient derives no *immediate* relief to his sufferings upon its first application; but, on the contrary, not unfrequently complains of augmented pain for some time afterwards. This may very easily be accounted for, both by its acting as an irritating body, by its direct contact with the red or raw surface, as well as by increasing for a time the temperance of the part to which it may be applied. Besides, it in a few days becomes saturated with discharge from the secreting surface, and consequently not only proves annoying to the patient but also a means of keeping up discharge in more trivial cases. The objections are in a great measure got rid of by using *common soap*, which, besides its great value as a local application, commads the additional advantage of always being at hand in cases of emergency. The mode in which I am in the habit of employing it is this:—A common shaving box may always be procured, from which a good lather may, in the course of a minute or two, be easily obtained. This lather is then gently laid over the burnt surface by means of a shaving brush, and repeated so soon as the first coat begins to dry, or the pain return. This practice ought to be repeated occasionally during the first day, or until such time as the pain is relieved. The benefit accruing to the patient is *immediate*, and the result of the practice highly satisfactory; for in more superficial burns, if early applied, vesication is prevented, and, in the course of a few days, desquamation of the cuticle follows, without leaving a raw surface. Of course, this, as a remedial measure, is most applicable to superficial burns: but even in such cases as involve destruction of the more deep tissues, it is not used without advantage, in so far as the personal comfort of the patient is concerned. In such cases, after the lapse of a few days, the crust formed by the soap is easily removed, so as to permit the employment of other remedies, if necessary. I am not prepared to say whether the benefit and instant relief, following the application of the lather, are to be ascribed to its chemical composition, or simply to the fact of its affording some degree of protection from atmospheric agency, or both. Were it necessary, I could easily adduce many cases in illustration of its extreme value as a local application; but as this would be needlessly encroaching upon the space of your journal, I leave it to those of the profession who have not yet tested its efficacy, to substantiate by the results of their own experience the truth of the preceding statement. I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, M. D.

Leith, Sept. 7, 1841.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—We note sales of 150 bales Georgia, at 10c.; 50 Louisiana, at 10¾c. Holders ask a small advance.

Cloverseed.—Is in demand from stores, at $7, for prime—one parcel of extra prime was sold at $7,50.

Molasses.—At auction on Tuesday 12 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 21¼ a 24¼ cts; 5 hhds. New Orleans at 24 cts. and 5 hhds. Sugar House at 32¼ cts. By private contract we note small sales of Trinidad at 19 cts. and of Porto Rico at 23 a 24 cts.

Naval Stores—Sales of a small lot of Pitch $1,75, of Ship Rosin, $1,50; and of No. 2 Soap Rosin, $2.

Plaster.—Sales of several cargoes at $3 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of the brig Sidney, consisting of 133 hhds. Porto Rico, was offered, and 59 hhds. sold at $5.55 a $6,35. At the same time 10 bbls. Porto Rico were sold at $4,90; 50 hhds. ditto at $5.75 a $7,10; and 50 hhds; Cuba Sugars at $5,75 a $5,80. We note the sale of 300 to 400 boxes Havana brown at $7 per 100 lbs.

Tobacco.—The demand for Maryland Tobacco continues tolerable good and the transactions are to a fair extent for the season, as shippers at this late period are not over anxious to buy. Ground leaves are wanted, and sell readily at $6,50a$7 for good quality, and $7,50a$8 for extra. We continue to quote inferior and common Maryland at $3,50 a $4,-50; middling to good $5a7; good $7,50a8,50; and fine $9a13. There is nothing doing in Ohio, which we quote nominally as before, viz. common to middling $4 a $5, good $5a$6,50; fine red and wrappery $7a$10; fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13.—The inspections of the week comprise 390 hhds. Maryland; 24 hhds. Ohio; and 8 hhds. Virginia—total 422 hhds.

Wool.—The operations in the various grades during the week have been small and at prices within the range of our quotations.

Flour.—Sales of Howard Street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday at $6,25. To day holders are asking the same price, but no oberations have taken place, so far as we are advised. Settlements for receipts by wagons were made on Saturday at $6,12½.

Holders of City Mills ask $6,50—no sales reported.

Grain.—On Saturday sales of Pennsylvania red Wheat were made at $1,41, and to day several parcels were sold at $1,42 a $1,43. We quote fair to prime Md. reds at $1.35 a $1,40—market not well supplied.

Sales of new Md. Corn in shipping order, at 56a57 cts. for yellow and at 55 cts. for white. We quote old Md. at 62 cts. for white, and 63a64 cts. for yellow.—Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 64 cts.

Pennsylvania Rye sold to-day at 80 cts.

We quote Md. Oats at 41a43 cts.

Provisions.—The market continues without animation and prices are the same as last week, viz. Baltimore packed Mess Beef at $10 to $10,50; No. 1 at $8 to $8,50, and Prime at $6 to $6,50; old Mess Pork at $10 and New ditto at $11,40. Bacon is without demand and held at former rates viz. prime Western assorted 4 to 5 cents; Hams at 6 to 9 cents; Sides 4 to 5¼ cents, and Shoulders at 3 to 4 cents. In Lard we are not advised of any operations and quote No. 1 in kegs at 7 cents. Butter is without change in price, and we quote the range for Glades at 10 to 12 cents as in quality and Western at 8 to 10 cents.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, sales of Tobacco at $3,50 to $8; the latter price for a few samples of select hhds. of very vne quality for the Russian market.—The receipts of Flour were increasing; wagon price $6; sales from stores during the last ten days, of 600 to 1000 bbls. at $6,25.—Wheat comes in freely by wagons, and taken by the millers at $1.30a1,32; sales of one cargo small grain yellow Corn, (Grayson's) at 70c.; two cargoes yellow flat at 64, and one cargo old and new mixed at 62½; two cargoes Oats sold at 41c., struck measure; a cargo black eyed Peas at 93c. There was a fair supply of Beef Cattle, not, however, of the first quality, prices ranging from $4 to $4,50; a fair supply of Hogs also came in during the week, and taken by butchers at $3,75a4—the hogs generally very prime; Sheep in demand and selling at $2,50a3.

At Chillicothe, (Ohio,) Wheat is coming in slow at 95 cents. Flour is selling at $5,75.

At New York, on Saturday.—The sales of Cotton reached 900 bales, chiefly for exportation, prices are ¼ a ½ cent lower than they were before the arrival of the news last week; buyers want fair Cotton at 9c. but holders are tenacious of 9¼c. Flour remains dull. Genesee is held at $6,50 a 56 though one small parcel was pushed off at $6,38, that being the last offer the seller could obtain. Michigan in good order sold at $6,38. For Georgetown Flour $6,50 is refused. Sales of Corn at 68c. weight. Exchanges including certificates and Checks.—Boston 1-8a¼; Philadelphia 4¼a5; Baltimore 3¼a3½; Washington 4a4¼; Richmond 6a6¼; Petersburg do do; Norfolk do do; Raleigh 4¼; Wilmington do; Charleston 1¼; Augusta 3; Macon 10; Columbus 9; Savannah 2¼a3; Mobile 9¼a9¾; Interior Ala. 9a10; New Orleans 4¼a4¼; St. Louis 9a10; Louisville 8; Cincinatti 11; Nashville 12¼a13; Bills on London 8¼a9¼; do France 5f,25a5f,27½.

The New York Express says: "There is suddenly a large export of flour to England. From ten to fifteen thousand barrels have been engaged to go by the London and Liverpool packets—the rates of freight beginning at 2s 6d and closing at 3s to former, and 2s and 2s 6d to the latter. There is also an increased quantity of cotton and naval stores shipping, which causes an active demand for freight, and at improved rates, to England.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Flour and Meal.—Sales for export of 2000 bbls. Flour principally Brandywine, at $6,75 per bbl. Sales for city use at $6,75 for good brands. To-day, holders ask $6,75, which buyers for export are unwilling to pay, and the market closes heavy. Grain—The price of Wheat has rather receded late in the week. Sales of 15a16,-000 bushels Penn'a. at from $1,40 to 1,43 per bushel, afloat and in store, for fair to prime quality; 5,000 bushels prime Illinois, via New Orleans, at $1,41, afloat. The receipts of Southern have chiefly been stored. We quote Penn'a. Wheat at $1,39 to 1,41, and Southern at $1,37 to 1,39 afloat. Rye—A sale of Southern at 70 cts; Penn'a. would command 76 cts. Corn—Prices have receded; sales of round yellow at 68 to 65; Penn'a. flat do. 65a64; Southern flat yellow 65 to 63; old and new mixed 60, and new 58 cts; old white is worth 61a60 cts. Week's sales 20,000 bushels. Oats, scarce. A sale at 44 cts. afloat. Cattle—The offering comprised 625 Beeves, including 94 from Kentucky. The entire offering was disposed at $4a6,50 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

At Cincinnati, on the 23d inst.—Sales of flour made at canal at $5,18, and inspection, being a slight advance on last quotations. A sale of 100 bbls. City Mills also made at $5,-39½, being an advance of 12½c.

At Richmond, on Saturday, the receipts of Tobacco were noted as light, and mostly of low parcels, which are taken by Manufacturers and Stemmers, at rates ruling from $1¼ to $4¼—quality generally poor. Flour at $6,37 on Basin Bank. Corn very heav at 60c, and will be apt to recede. Oats worth 48 to 50c. from the cars and wagons, and 45c. at the wharf.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES, for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers; selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe July, 20th to 25th	
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	" Aug. 5th to 10th	
No. 70.—Canary,	" Aug. 10th to 15th	
No. 78.—Red Magdalen,	" Aug. 18th to 20th	
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	" Aug. 22d to 25th	
No. 79.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	" Aug. 25th to 30th	
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	" Aug. 25th to 30th	
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	" Sept. 1st to 5th	
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande,	" Sept. 8th to 12th	
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	" Sept. 12th to 18th	
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune,	" Sept. 12th to 15th	
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	" Sept. 15th to 18th	
No. 82.—Superb open-stone,	" Sept. 15th to 18th	
No. 86.—Orange Free,	" Sept. 18th to 25th	
No. 94.—Red Jacket,	" Sept. 25th to 28th	
No. 95.—Latest good free,	" Oct. 1st to 4th	

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe Aug. 18th to 25th	
No. 6.—Early Newington,	" Aug. 20th to 25th	
No. 72.—Old Newington,	" Sept. 10th to 15th	
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	" Sept. 15th to 20th	
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina,	" Sept. 18th to 23rd	
No. 21.—Goldsborough,	" Sept. 18th to 25th	
No. 100.—Washington,	" Sept. 20th to 25th	
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	" Sept. 25th to 30th	
No 90.—Red Rover,	" Oct. 1st to 10th	
No 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	" Oct. 5th to 15th	

The Prices of the above are $15 per hundred, whom 500 or more are purchased—$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to JOHN SHERIEF, Manager.

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. no 17

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $20 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, delivers ble in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

no 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltim o re.

IMPORTED JACKS, JENNY, BROAD-TAILED AND OTHER SHEEP, BLOODED COLTS.

The subscriber is authorised to sell TWO JACKS and a JENNY. The Jacks are of the largest size, from the Island of Majorca, *sure foal getters*, and were selected in person and imported by the present owner; the Jennet is 5 years old, full 6½ inches, has raised two colts in the two last years, and is now with foal to the largest Jack.

Also, Broad-tailed, full South-Down, Bakewell & Merino Sheep The Ewes of which are with lamb to the Broad-tail.

Also, the Berkshire, Andelusian, Bedford, and the large Chester county Hog, with 7 fine blooded Colts and Fillies.

PIGS FOR SALE.

For sale, 3 pair 3-4 Berkshire & 1-4 Irish Grazier, near 3 months old. Also full bred black Berkshires.

GRADE DURHAM BULL CALF & HEIFER.

A very fine 15-16 Bull Calf, 2 to 3 months old, of a very superior milking stock. Also a 7-8 Heifer, 2 to 3 years old, which is represented as of a very good stock.

DEVON COW, HEIFER & BULL-CALF.

A full bred Devon Cow, 4 years old, with a heifer calf at her side a few weeks old—is well recommended. Also a Heifer 2 years old in calf by Mr. Caton's young bull—Also, a Bull calf, 6 months old, from Mr. Patterson's stock. These animals will be sold very reasonable, if applied for immediately, the owners not wishing to keep them over winter.

FULL-BRED DURHAMS.

A Bull, 20 months old, raised by Mr. Baltzhoover, sire imported, and out of one of Mr. B's. best milkers—price $250.

Also, several other Bulls, from 4 to 18 months old, at prices ranging from 50 to $150. Also, Heifers, 6 to 8 months old.

Apply to de 1 S. SANDS.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them for crushing by hand power, as to enable the person working the machine to crush and grind the same quantity with one half of the power it formerly did; he likewise builds the Crushers for going by horse power.

He is also prepared to build HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and cheapest kind, without gears, which once set agoing, the farmer can always keep in order himself. Also CORN SHELLERS. He repairs all of the above machines at the shortest notice. Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,

de 1 Baltimore county.

SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. oc 27 tE

THE SUBSCRIBER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand, CORN and COB CRUSHERS, invented by James & Wm. Murray, that will do more work with the same power than any other now in use—such as exhibited at the Agricultural Meeting, Govanstown, Baltimore County, still further improved, and also such as now in use on the Farms of Doct. Dorsey and Henry Schwartze, Esq., Hand Corn Shellers, and can warrant Corn shellers of his manufacture to shell out from thirty to two hundred bushels of corn per hour; one small steam Engine, new; one Stationary Horse power, new; one second hand Horse Power; 2 Turning Lathes, new; superior Mill Screws; 2 small Mills for horse powers; 1 Mortice Machine, new; Machine Making—such as Hoisting Machines, &c. &c. Model Making; Pattern Making; and Mill Wrighting in all its various branches done by the subscriber at the shortest notice. JAS. MURRAY, Mill Wright,

no 3 w6 York, near Light st., Baltimore.

Orders through the Post Office will meet prompt attention.

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. These machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be *Labour saving Machines*, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break or get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their utility, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. J. CROSBY, Proprietor,

41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above.

se 27 &l 2m

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAST PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills,	$25
Straw Cutters, from	$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power,	13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,	$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.	

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts,	price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c.	150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs.	130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about	75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.	
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off.	200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine.	25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenanting do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines.	GEO. PAGE,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light Street.

Goldsborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels	$35 00
Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above	35,00
Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch,	60 00
Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong,	100a125
Spike Threshing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country,	50 to 75
Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when threshing,	20 to 25
Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power,	125
Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines,	150
Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 1000 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day,	20
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers,	15
Centrifugal Disseminators for spreading lime, ashes, &c.	30
Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher,	65
Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article,	30a45a75
Fanning Mills,	25a30
25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety,	5a15
Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary,	5a6.50
Harrows, hinge, V shape, common drag and improved Eng.	7a25
Drill and sowing Machines,	12a25
Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool	
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment	
Books on cultivation, and management of Stock	
TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.	

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Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841. tf OBED HUSSEY.

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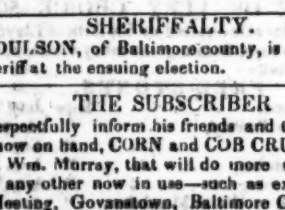

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